

PART II

The following documents are referenced in Part I. While most of these documents can be found on the Access to Justice Board's web site — www.wsba.org/atj — we have reproduced many of them here for easy reference. (If no page number is indicated, the only reference is the web site address).

Chapter 1

Hallmarks of an Effective Statewide Civil Legal Services Delivery System (Hallmarks) www.wsba.org/atj/pub/hallmarks.html	Page 95
Washington State Equal Justice Timeline	Page 99

Chapter 2

Hallmarks of an Effective Statewide Civil Legal Services Delivery System (Hallmarks) www.wsba.org/atj/pub/hallmarks.html	Page 95
Statement of Principles and Goals of the Access to Justice Board www.wsba.org/atj/principles.htm	Page 114

Chapter 3

Resolution Reaffirming a Civil Equal Justice Crisis and Calling upon the Judicial Branch to Assume a Leadership Role in its Resolution (Washington State Bar Association Board of Governors, June 28, 2000)	Page 115
Civil Equal Justice Resolution (Board for Judicial Administration, October 20, 2000)	Page 117

Chapter 4

Circles Chart	Page 119
Sample equal justice messages: Equal Justice Coalition Backgrounder and FAQ's	Page 120
Washington State Access to Justice Conference Program (1999) www.wsba.org/atj/publications.htm#conferences (see Access to Justice Conference Programs)	Page 123
Washington State Access to Justice Conference Recommendations (1999) www.wsba.org/atj/1999/recommendations.htm	Page 131

Chapter 5

Script from "The Wizard of Lawz," Washington's Access to Justice Conference Skit — 1996

Page 150

See www.wsba.org/atj/publications.htm#conferences

for scripts from conference skits from 1997-2000

Chapter 6

Washington State Bar Association Access to Justice Task Force Report

Page 159

Washington State Supreme Court Order Reauthorizing the Access to Justice Board
(November 2, 2000)

Page 170

www.wsba.org/atj/2000/order.htm

Annual Access to Justice Board letter to the Board of Governors
re selection of Washington State Bar Association President

Page 172

Annual Access to Justice Network presentation to the Board of Governors (October 2000)

Page 173

Equal Justice Pyramid of Client Services/Needs

Page 174

www.wsba.org/atj/pub/pyramid.htm

Civil Equal Justice Performance Standards (Access to Justice Board, October 1999)

Page 175

www.wsba.org/atj/1999/civilej-standards.htm

Washington State's Legal Services Provider Network

Page 178

*Chapter 7*Examples of Washington State Access to Justice Network Planning Initiatives:

Volunteer Attorney Legal Services Action Plan

(Washington State Bar Association Board of Governors, 1994)

www.wsba.org/atj/plan.htm

Volunteer Attorney Legal Service Action Plan: Five-Year Progress Report (1999)

www.wsba.org/atj/1999/val99.htm

Plan for the Delivery of Civil Legal Services to Low Income People in Washington State
(Access to Justice Board, 1995)
www.wsba.org/atj/1995/plan.htm

Revised Plan for the Delivery of Civil Legal Services to Low Income People in Washington State
(Access to Justice Board, 1999)
www.wsba.org/1999/plan.htm

Washington State Equal Justice Communication and Technology Vision Page 182
(Access to Justice Board's ComTech Committee)
www.wsba.org/atj/ComTech/vision.htm

Washington State Access to Justice Conference Recommendations (1999) — (see Chapter 4) Page 131
www.wsba.org/1999/recommendations.htm

Southwest Regional Access to Justice Conference Recommendations (1999) — (see Chapter 4) Page 148

Washington State Bar Association Long Range Strategic Plan (Goal #7: Access to Justice) (1999)
www.wsba.org/c/lrsp/1999/plan.htm

Access to Justice Board's Annual Priorities (2001) Page 183

Regional Planning and Priorities Setting: Essential Characteristics Page 184

Chapter 8

Celebration 2000 Page 189

Equal Justice Coalition Cookbook: "Cookin' Up Justice" Page 193

Summer of Justice 2000 Job Description: Road Volunteer Page 194

Washington State Equal Justice Communication and Technology Vision — (see Chapter 7) Page 182
www.wsba.org/atj/ComTech/vision.htm

Council on Public Legal Education
www.wsba.org/ple/default.htm

Chapter 10

Washington State Civil Equal Justice Performance Standards (Access to Justice Board, 1999)
www.wsba.org/atj/1999/civilej-standards.htm

Page 175

Access to Justice Board's Reports to the Supreme Court and the Board of Governors
(November 1994 – August 2000)
www.wsba.org/atj/publications (see Access to Justice Board)

Access to Justice Conference Recommendations — (see Chapter 4)
www.wsba.org/atj/1999/recommendations.htm

Page 131

Resource Development Protocol (Revised Plan for the Delivery of Civil Legal Services to Low Income People in Washington State, page 46)
www.wsba.org/atj/1999/plan.htm

Chapter 11

Access to Justice Board Committee Structure (see mission and initiatives at
www.wsba.org/atj/board.htm – Committees)

Page 196

HALLMARKS

OF AN EFFECTIVE STATEWIDE CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES DELIVERY SYSTEM

Recent changes in the funding and political context within which legal services are provided to low income people have resulted in the need to undertake a comprehensive review of the current statewide service delivery system and develop plans to implement changes dictated by the current and project environment. What and how the system will work in the future are not simple questions to answer. There are no absolutes. Ultimately the answers to the logistical and operational questions are driven by the values and philosophies of those charged with planning for the future.

The purpose of this paper is to provide a framework against which this planning process might proceed. It articulates a mission that is driven by a vision of equal justice that empowers low income individuals and groups to define, promote and defend their legitimate interests through the civil justice system. The paper then identifies certain institutional values that flow naturally from the mission statement and which, in turn, lead to the identification of certain core operational capacities essential to any future organizational structures or service delivery configurations. The goal is not to define the outcome in terms of specific organizational identities, relative responsibilities, and resource allocations, but instead to define a philosophical and values driven superstructure around which the operational decisions must be made.

I. MISSION

A statewide legal services delivery system must be designed to promote an articulated mission and corresponding vision of equal justice. The mission must be client focused and expansive, recognizing that equal justice contemplates more than simply providing a lawyer in every family law or unlawful detainer case. The mission must contemplate lawyering in its broadest sense, acknowledging that the interests of low income clients can only be served if the delivery system is dedicated to providing full and complete access to the civil justice system in a way that empowers this segment of the population to define, promote and defend its legitimate interests. As such, the mission must be to:

Protect the individual rights of low income clients;

Oppose laws, regulations, policies and practices that operate unfairly against low income individuals and groups;

Develop and implement laws, regulations, policies and practices that directly affect the quality of life of low income individuals and groups;

Employ a broad range of legal advocacy approaches to expand the legal rights of low income individuals and groups where to do so is consistent with fundamental considerations of human dignity; and

Assist low income individuals and groups in understanding and effectively asserting their legal rights and interests within the civil justice system, with or without the assistance of legal counsel.

II. INSTITUTIONAL VALUES

The mission suggests certain core institutional values that, in turn, drive operational decisions that must be made by the larger equal justice community in reconstructing the civil legal services delivery system. In large part, these values are already inherent in the current partnerships, and much of the work associated with reconfiguring the delivery system will necessarily focus on retaining and, where appropriate, expanding these system's ability to serve these values:

Responsive to Most Pressing Client Needs. The civil legal services delivery system must have the capacity to regu-

larly and effectively identify the most pressing legal needs of low income clients and identifiable client constituencies in consultation with the low income client community, and the corresponding commitment to deploy resources in a manner that maximizes the system's ability to effectively respond to those most pressing needs.

Ensure Equality of Access. The system must be designed to ensure real equality of access to justice. It must maximize its capacity to identify and address pressing legal issues unique to or disproportionately experienced by specific segments of the low income client community who experience physical, mental, developmental, cultural, linguistic, geographic, or other barriers that limit their ability to effectively assert their rights within the justice system.

Measure Effectiveness in Terms of Results Achieved for Clients. The system should measure its effectiveness in terms of results achieved for clients within areas of high priority client need.

Flexible and Responsive to Changing Environmental Circumstances. The system must have the capacity to reconfigure, reallocate and redefine client needs and appropriate advocacy dictated by changing environmental, social and political dynamics.

Strategic Targeting of Limited Resources. The system should be designed to ensure the ability to target resources on legal advocacy that will likely result in the longest term benefits on issues of the greatest significance to clients as identified in the legal needs assessment process.

Sensitive to Client Communities and Cultures. A high priority must be placed on understanding the broad range of values, cultures, and aspirations represented within the various communities of clients being served, and developing internal capabilities to provide legal representation that is sensitive to these values, cultures, and aspirations.

Balancing Individual Representation and Advocacy Enforcing Broader Rights of Low Income Communities. The system must serve a dual commitment to asserting and enforcing the broader interests of the low income community as a whole and client constituencies within that whole, while maintaining accessibility to individual clients in need of legal representation on high priority matters.

Commitment to Interdisciplinary Advocacy. The system must embrace a commitment to interdisciplinary legal advocacy on behalf of low income clients in order to achieve long-term benefits for both individual clients and client groups.

Focus on Client Empowerment. The legal services delivery system must effectively employ strategies (e.g., self-help programs, advice programs, community legal education, client outreach, hotlines, ADR programs, etc.) that support and enhance the ability of low income clients and client communities to control their own lives.

Commitment to Multi-Forum Advocacy. The civil legal services delivery system must develop and maintain an institutional capacity to pursue high priority advocacy within non-judicial forums, including legislative, administrative, and quasi-judicial forums.

Strategic Utilization of All Components in Service of Mission. The service delivery system must strategically utilize and integrate staff attorneys, private attorneys, volunteer attorney programs, specialized advocacy programs, private and non-profit law firms, other professional disciplines, social service providers, client groups and individual clients themselves to undertake and complete high priority legal advocacy.

Maximize Efficiency. The system should avoid duplication of capacities and administration; develop and maintain coordinated and accessible client intake, case evaluation and referral systems; and strive to maintain organizational relationships and structures that maximize economies of scale and promote the effective use of existing and emerging technologies.

Maintain Standards of Advocacy and Program Performance. Legal representation should be provided in a manner that is consistent with applicable ethical obligations to clients, and which conforms to the performance expectations

established in the ABA Standards for Providers of Civil Legal Services to the Poor (in the case of staffed legal services providers) and the emerging Standards for Programs Providing Civil Pro Bono Legal Services to Persons of Limited Means (ABA Standing Committee on Lawyers' Public Service Responsibility (February 1995 Draft)) (in the case of volunteer attorney program components.)

Minimize Geographic and Institutional Parochialism. Decisions about service delivery and resource allocation must be determined in the context of what will best serve client needs statewide. At the same time, the system must have the capacity to identify and respond to local and regional issues which affect clients and to encourage local identification with and "ownership" of the commitment to equal justice.

Insulated From External Political Pressures. The civil legal services delivery system must be structured in a manner that protects the integrity of core capacities essential to the mission from external political or other pressures.

III. CORE CAPACITIES

The entire system (including both funding and service delivery components) must develop and maintain certain core capacities necessary to provide representation in service of the mission and consistent with the overall advocacy philosophy. These include the capacities:

To provide relatively equal levels of high quality client representation throughout the state of Washington.

To deploy resources to address high priority areas of representation, and to serve identifiable client constituencies with distinct needs (e.g., migrant farm workers, institutionalized persons, senior citizens, Native Americans, refugees, etc.) as identified through the needs assessment process.

To carry out client advocacy in manner consistent with RPC's, statutes and court rules generally applicable to the practice of law; including the capacity to pursue all forms of relief in all forums appropriate to the effective resolution of clients' legal problems.

To engage in a full range of formal and informal representation of clients and client interests before federal, state, regional and local legislative, administrative and quasi-judicial governmental and non-governmental bodies.

To engage in culturally relevant client outreach, education and other self-help efforts free from unnecessary and inappropriate limitations on the authority to provide representation to those who, as a result of such efforts, seek legal assistance.

To provide training, coordination and support of legal advocacy for low income people on a statewide basis.

To provide support, assistance, coordination and training for community organizations involved in providing legal, educational, health or human services to, or providing advocacy on behalf of, low income people.

To engage in activities designed to expand and diversify the funding and resource base.

To deploy restricted and unrestricted resources in a manner that maximizes the system's ability to provide representation that is accountable to and in service of the mission.

To secure high degrees of involvement and commitment on the part of private attorneys, the judiciary, and the community-at-large.

To access and effectively employ technological resources on a system-wide basis.

KEY REFERENCES

American Bar Association, Standing Committee on Lawyers' Public Service Responsibility, Proposed Standards for Programs Providing Civil Pro Bono Legal Services to Persons of Limited Means (Feb. 1995)

American Bar Association, Standing Committee on Legal Aid and Indigent Defenders, Standards for the Delivery of Civil Legal Services to the Poor (1986)

Arango, Strategic Planning in Unsettled Times: What Programs Are Doing, MIE Journal, Vol. IX, No. 2 (July 1995)

Bamberger, J., After 20 Years Under the Legal Services Corporation, the Struggle for Civil Access to Justice Faces its Greatest Challenge, 49 Washington State Bar News No. 5 (May 1995)

Bamberger, J., Shen-Jaffe, A., Revisiting the Professional Commitment to Civil Justice for Washington's Growing and Increasingly Diverse Poverty Communities, 48 Washington State Bar News No. 11 (Nov. 1994)

Bamberger, J., Pritchard, S., Challenging Institutional Relevancy — Part II, MIE Journal, Vol. VIII, No. 3 (Oct. 1994)

Bamberger, J., Strategic Planning in a Hostile Environment, MIE Journal, Vol. IV, No. 3 (1989)

Drucker, P., Management Tasks, Responsibilities, Practices (Harper and Row, New York 1974)

von Keller, A., From Whence We Come: History and the Legal Services Advocate, MIE Journal, Vol. II, No. 4 (November 1988)

Legal Foundation of Washington, Performance Criteria for Volunteer Attorney Programs (1994)

Legal Services Corporation, Performance Criteria for LSC Grantees, reproduced in Peer Review Site Manual (1995)

Minzberg, H., The Fall and Rise of Strategic Planning (Harvard Business Review, January-February 1994)

Pritchard, S., Challenging Institutional Relevancy — Part I, MIE Journal, Vol. VII, No. 3 (October 1993)

Schott, L., Memo Re: State Support in Washington State (1994)

Youells, R., Rethinking the Concept of Client Empowerment, MIE Journal Vol. VII, No. 2 (1993)

1960's

- ★ **Legal Aid Program begins** (Seattle King County Bar)
 - ★ President Nixon signs law creating the Legal Services Corporation (LSC).
 - ★ **President Nixon signs law creating the Legal Services Corporation (LSC)**
 - ★ **King County Lawyer Division establishes free legal clinics to provide free legal services to serve poor people in some counties.**

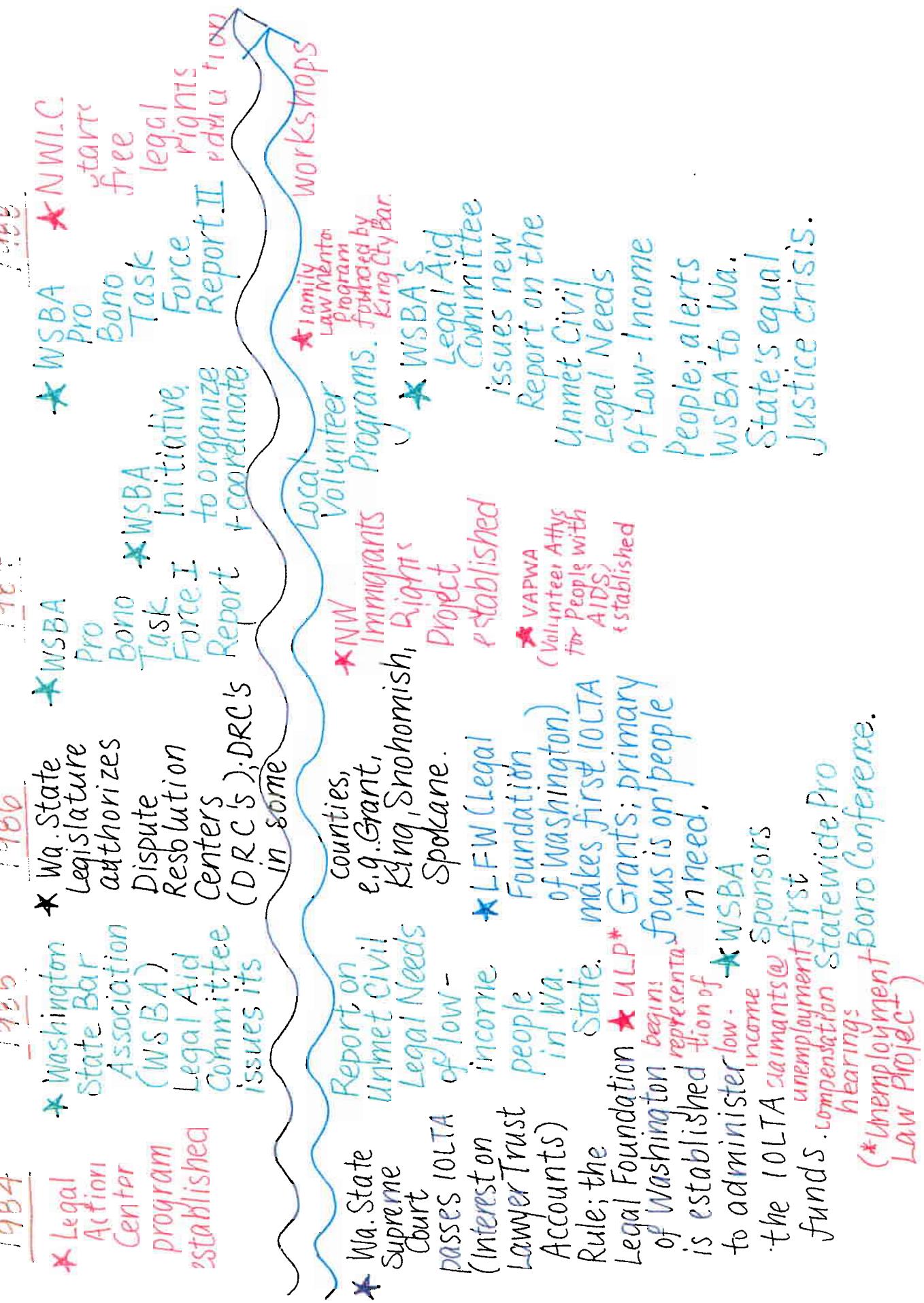
1970's

- ★ **Seattle King County Bar Association recognizes responsibility to some Court**
 - ★ **President Nixon signs law creating the Legal Services Corporation (LSC)**
 - ★ **King County Lawyer Division establishes free legal clinics to provide free legal services to serve poor people in some counties.**
- ★ **Legal Services Corporation (LSC) funds 3 programs in Wash. State:**
 - ★ **Spokane Legal Services Center, Puget Sound Legal Assistance Foundation, and Evergreen Legal Services.**
 - ★ **King County Lawyer Division establishes free legal clinics to provide free legal services to serve poor people in some counties.**
- ★ **Legal Services Corporation (LSC) funds 3 programs in Wash. State:**
 - ★ **Spokane Legal Services Center, Puget Sound Legal Assistance Foundation, and Evergreen Legal Services.**
 - ★ **King County Lawyer Division establishes free legal clinics to provide free legal services to serve poor people in some counties.**

1980's

- ★ **Legal Services Corporation (LSC) funds 3 programs in Wash. State:**
 - ★ **Spokane Legal Services Center, Puget Sound Legal Assistance Foundation, and Evergreen Legal Services.**
 - ★ **King County Lawyer Division establishes free legal clinics to provide free legal services to serve poor people in some counties.**
- ★ **Legal Services Corporation (LSC) funds 3 programs in Wash. State:**
 - ★ **Spokane Legal Services Center, Puget Sound Legal Assistance Foundation, and Evergreen Legal Services.**
 - ★ **King County Lawyer Division establishes free legal clinics to provide free legal services to serve poor people in some counties.**
- ★ **Legal Services Corporation (LSC) funds 3 programs in Wash. State:**
 - ★ **Spokane Legal Services Center, Puget Sound Legal Assistance Foundation, and Evergreen Legal Services.**
 - ★ **King County Lawyer Division establishes free legal clinics to provide free legal services to serve poor people in some counties.**

Note: This timeline
is a "work-in-progress"!
We need your additions/
revisions to make it
more accurate & complete.
Please help us. Thank you!



EQUAL JUSTICE TIMELINE

1989

- * WSBAs Legal Aid Committee starts to garner support for increased resources for Civil legal services for poor people via a "Filing Fee Bill" proposing a \$22 increase in Superior Ct. filing fees.
- * WSBAs Board of Governors votes to support Filing Fee Bill, endorsing filing fee increase for this purpose only!

1990

- * WSBAs Long-Range Planning Task Force identifies Access To Justice as high priority for the State Bar.
- * Legal Aid Washington Fund, "LAW Fund", established by King County Bar Homeless Justice Committee, founded by

1991

- * WSBAs filing fee bill passes: \$5 for Law Libraries; \$5 for Superior Ct. Judges; \$22 for civil legal services for low-income people and a 1 year pilot project for Courthouse Facilitator Programs; additional \$22 increase results in expanded civil/legal services to low-income people statewide, + supplementa/ Limited Grants for Volunteer Legal Practice Services Programs.
- * Governor's Proclamation at "Equal Justice Law Day": "Peaks" at \$4 MM per year.

1992

- * WSBAs Appoints Bd. of Govs. Committee on Access To Justice.
- * IOLTA revenue down an additional 26%!
- * WSBAs Appoints an Access To Justice Task Force.

- WJSBA Appoints an Access To Justice Task Force.
- * IOLTA revenue down an additional 26%!
 - * Governor's Proclamation at "Equal Justice Law Day": "Peaks" at \$4 MM per year.
 - * NWIC's legal right education coordinator, "Domestic Relations Task Force recommends funding for Courthouse Facilitator Programs.
 - * NWIC institutes "Information & Referral Line", Regional Advocacy Program strengthened.
 - * WJSBA Appoints an Access To Justice Task Force.

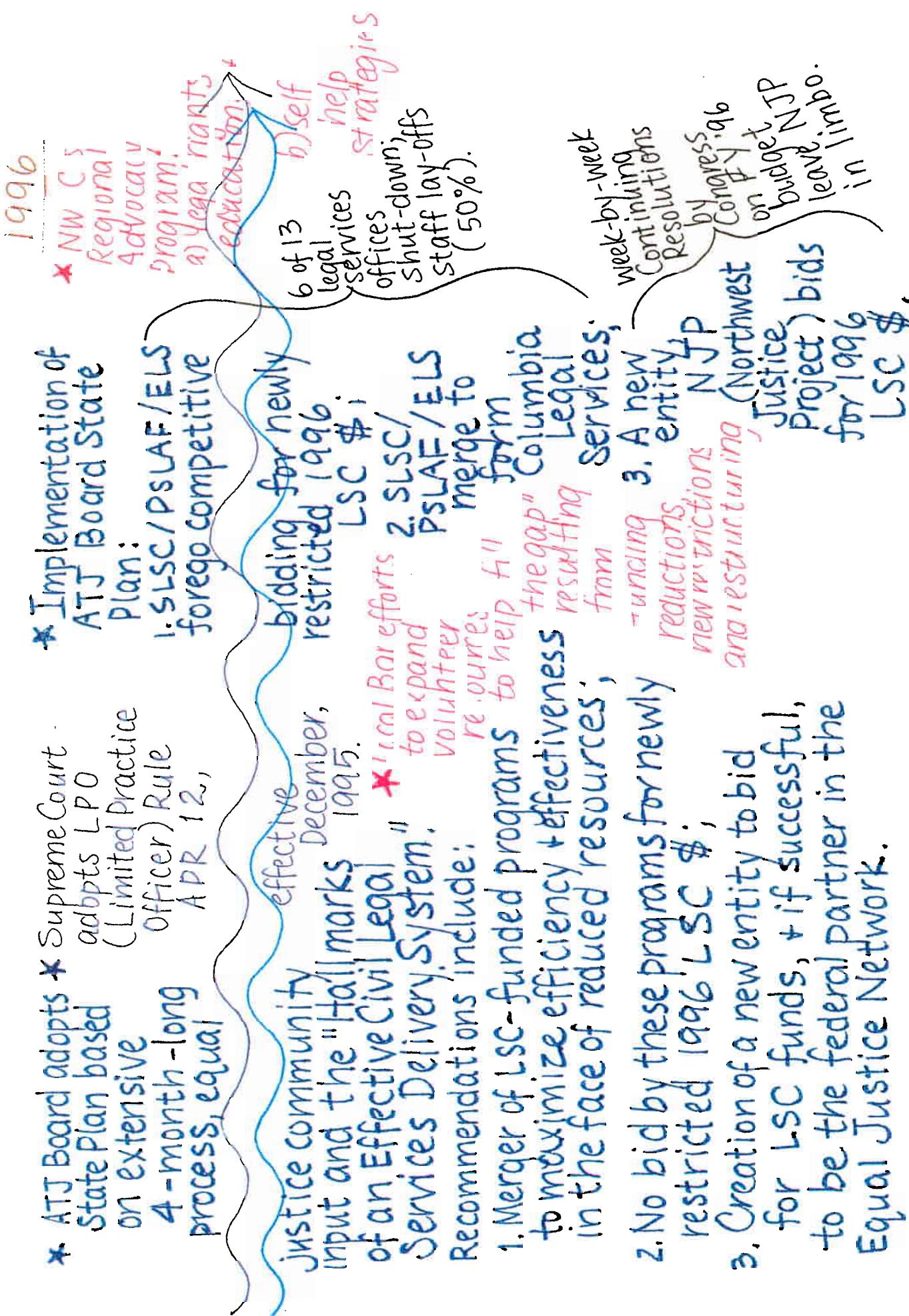
EQUAL JUSTICE TIMELINE



EQUAL JUSTICE TIMELINE

- 1995**
- * 104th Congress moves to eliminate all federal funding via LSC (the Legal Services Corporation) for civil legal services (\$6.2 MM to Va. St. in 1995).
 - * Development of proposal for Regional Justice Center Family Law Information Center by King County.
 - * State legislature restores \$2.4 MM funding for civil legal services, and ELS) agree ATJ Board is proper entity to undertake the State Planning process.
 - * Supreme Court publishes APR 12 LPO Rule Change.
 - * State House of Representatives cuts funds for civil legal services for poor people from \$2.4 MM/yr. to \$100, based on grower organization and legislator opposition and representation of migrant workers by legal services.
 - * Access To Justice (ATJ) Board appoints Equal Justice Coalition (EJC) Chair.
 - * LSC President calls for State Planning process to prepare for imminent federal funding cuts, + the imposition of new regulations which will severely limit full-range client representation.
 - * TEAMCHILD pilot helps @ risk youth w/ education, health care & other basic needs diverting them from delinquency & the juvenile justice system.
 - * Statewide Self Help program of materials developed by NWLC
- 1996**
- * LSC-funded programs (SILSC, PSLAF and ELS)
 - * Subject to Budget Proviso related to farmworker representation and creation of Agricultural Interests/ Legal Aid Relations Task Force.
 - * LSC President calls for State Planning process to prepare for imminent federal funding cuts, + the imposition of new regulations which will severely limit full-range client representation.
 - * ATJ Board agrees to take responsibility for State Planning Process.

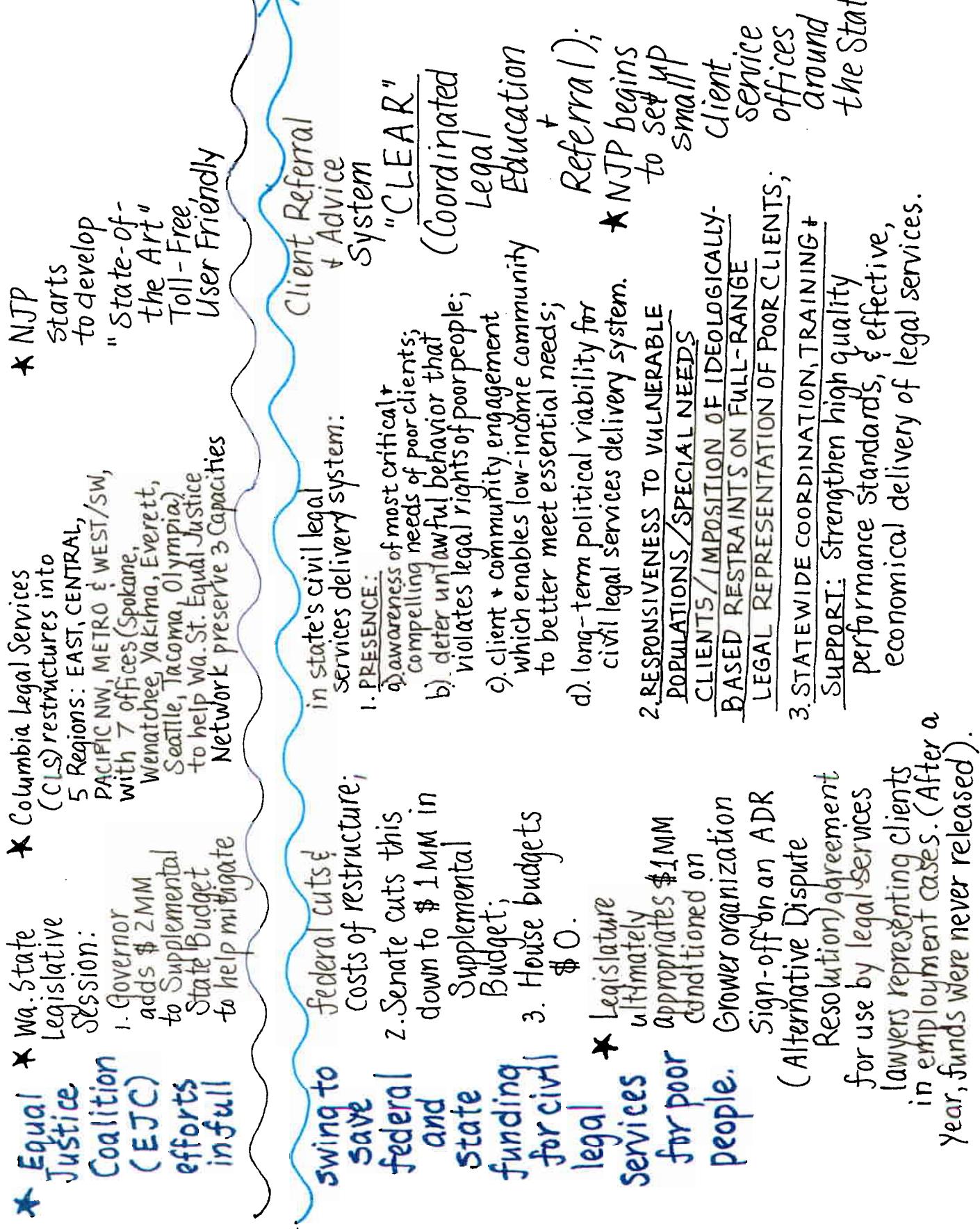
EQUAL JUSTICE TIMELINE



EQUAL JUSTICE TIMELINE

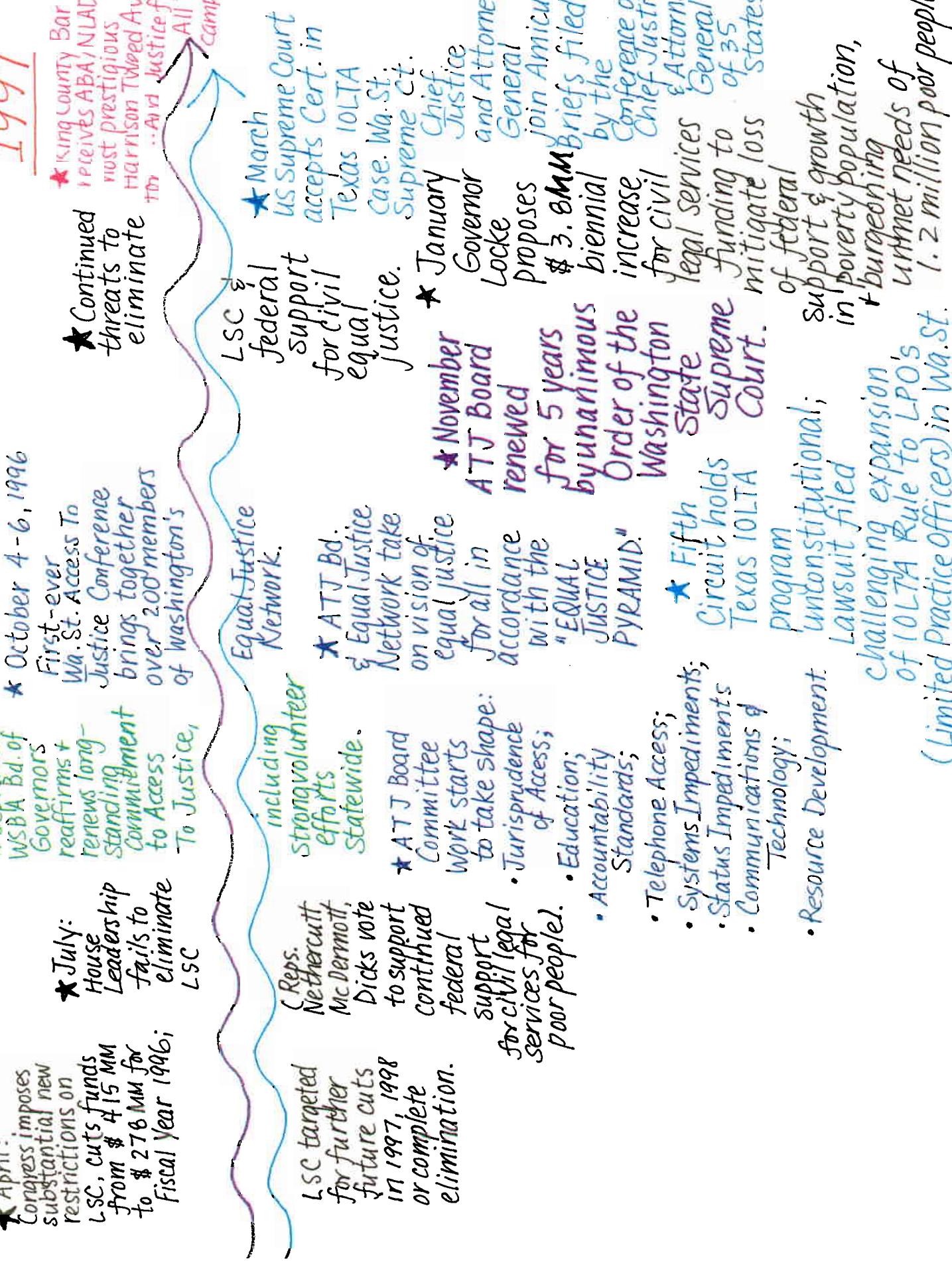
* Equal Justice Coalition
 Legislative Session:
 1. Governor adds \$2 MM to Supplemental State Budget to help mitigate

* Columbia Legal Services (CLS) restructures into 5 Regions: EAST, CENTRAL, PACIFIC NW, METRO & WEST/SW, with 7 offices (Spokane, Wenatchee, Yakima, Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia) to help Wa. St. Equal Justice Network preserve 3 Capacities

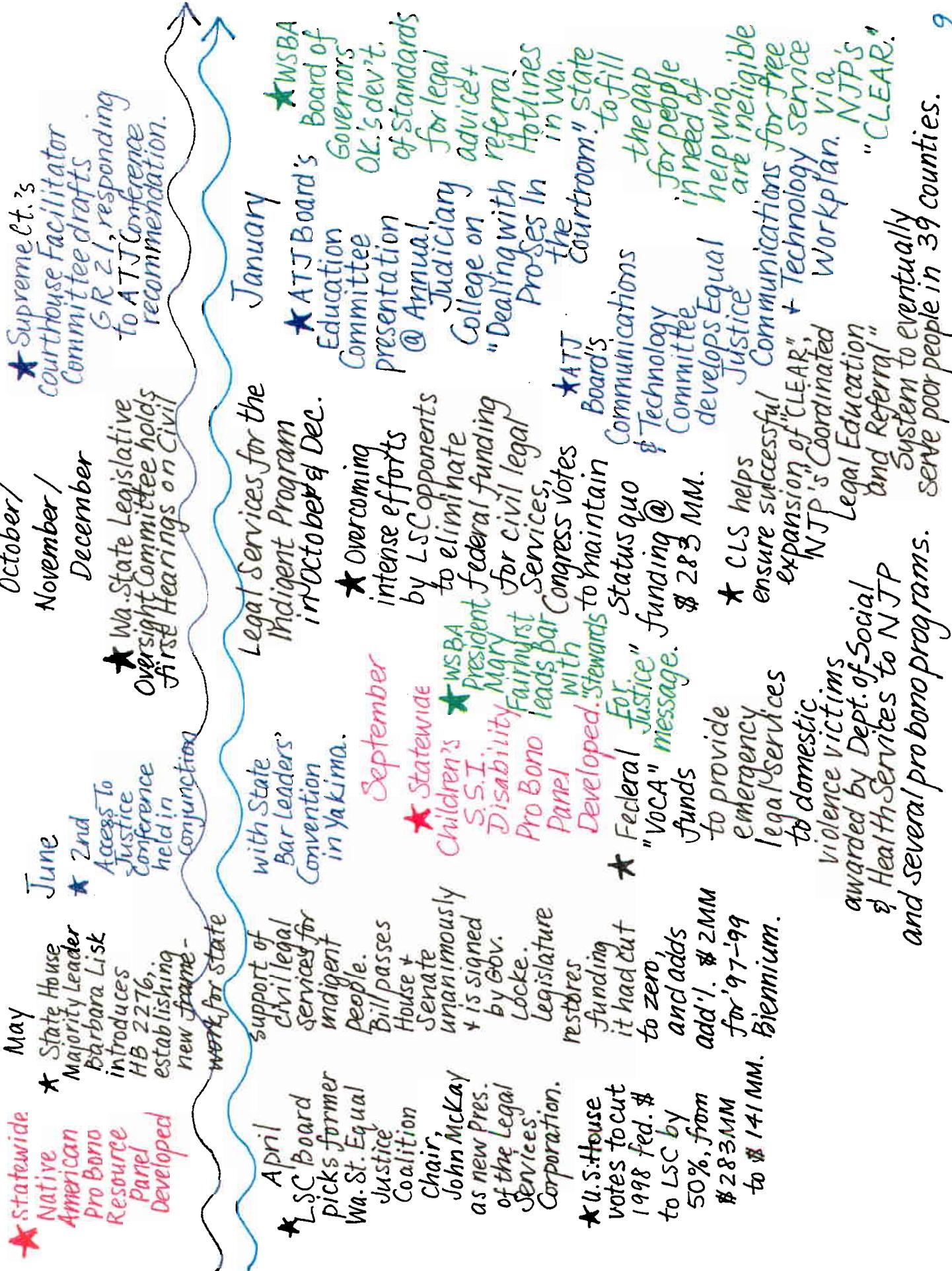


EQUAL JUSTICE TIMELINE 1997

- ★ April: Congress imposes substantial new restrictions on LSC, cuts funds from \$ 415 MM to \$ 276 MM for Fiscal Year 1996; LSC targeted for further future cuts in 1997, 1998 or complete elimination.
- ★ September: WSBA Bd. of Governors reaffirms + reviews long-standing commitment to Access To Justice, To Justice,
- ★ July: House Leadership fails to eliminate LSC



EQUAL JUSTICE TIMELINE



EQUAL JUSTICE TIMELINE

★ U.S. Supreme Court hears oral argument in Phillips v. Wa. Legal Foundation

1992

February

in a case challenging the constitutionality of the IOLTA (Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts) program and St. Supreme Court Rule; Jan. 13, 1998.

★ WSBAs adopts proposal of renamed "WSBA Pro Bono & Legal Aid Committee" to award CLE credit for pro bono representation and for pro bono attorneys.

★ Fed. District Court Judge Coughenour dismisses challenge to constitutionality of IOLTA Rule relating to Limited Practice Officers in Wa. Legal Foundation of Wa.; Jan. 30, 1998.

★ County Bar grant from ABA for "Newcomer Resource Project" in Wa. Legal Foundation

★ Housing Justice Project begins. Joint City Bar Tenants Union, CLE N Project

June

April

★ WSBAs Pro Bono & Legal Aid Committee develops proposed civil legal services funding options for consideration

★ review by the Board of Governors.

★ Third Annual Access To Justice Conference held in Conjunction with State Bar Leaders' Conference in Chelan; April 3-5, 1998.

★ Conference held in Conjunction with State Bar Leaders' Conference in Chelan; April 3-5, 1998.

★ WSBAs first State Bar to hire full-time Access to Justice "ComTech" (Communications/Technology) Coordinator.

★ U.S. Supreme Court decision in Phillips challenge to IOLTA; Ct. finds IOLTA to be "property"; remand to determine if "taking" occurred & if so, what compensation, if any, is due.

★ W.A. State Chief Admin. Law Judge begins to implement ATJ recommendations re: systems impediments.

★ Based on May 1998 WSBA "PBLAC" (Pro Bono Legal Aid Committee) Study, WSBA Board of Governors declares Civil Equal Justice funding \$10M additional State biennial funding for 1999-2001 to address the crisis.

10

EQUAL JUSTICE TIMELINE

- WSBA adopts EMERITUS RULE to foster volunteer attorney efforts to serve poor people and the equal justice network by retired attorneys.
- July
- NJP's comprehensive website established "www.nwjustice.org" featuring the "LAW CENTER" where hundreds of Legal Education brochures are available for on-line reading and download.
- September
- ATJ Board undertakes LSC request for extensive evaluation & reformulation of 1995 State Plan for Civil Legal Services delivery in Washington.
- January
- Supreme Court Chief Justice Richard Guy affirms existence of an equal justice crisis and asks, for first time, for appropriation for civil legal services for indigent people, as part of judicial budget.
- 4 years.
- NJP gets small increase (3%) for first time in joint effort by Heller & Himan White & Case, PLLC, and LAW Fund Endowment.
- Joint effort by Campaign for Legal Services, WSBA, ATJ, EJC, OAC & other members of the civil justice community to address civil equal justice funding crisis through #10MM increase in state biennial appropriation.
- General & WSBA Board of Governors convene PLE (Public Legal Education) Work Group chaired by former SPI (Superintendent of Public Instruction) Judith Blings Washington delegation.
- First statewide civil legal services fundraising event, Viva La Justicia!, sponsored by LAW Fund Legal Aid for Washington Fund.
- Phase I of ATJ's Board's "Com Tech" Communications Committee initiative seeking support from Microsoft.
- Supreme Court Chief Justice Richard Guy affirms existence of an equal justice crisis and asks, for first time, for appropriation for civil legal services for indigent people, as part of judicial budget.
- Heller & Himan White & Case, PLLC, and LAW Fund Endowment kick-off campaign for new uniform Case Management System to ensure uniformity of reporting, data keeping & analysis & accountability.
- Pursuant to State Plan, CLS staffs statewide Coordinator positions.
- Ct. of Appeals Judge Marvin Appelwick campaign.

EQUAL JUSTICE TIMELINE

199

March

May

June

WSBA Wins

★ ATJ Board establishes Family Law Task Force.

★ "For Profit Leg. Svcs Hotlines" to foster a more seamless, "user-friendly" civil leg. svcs delivery system for moderate-income & poor people in WA.

WSBA

adopts model standards for

"Profit Leg. Svcs Hotlines"

to foster a more seamless,

"user-friendly"

civil leg. svcs delivery

system for moderate-

income & poor

people in WA.

★ Prestigious "Harrison Tweed" Award from ABA (American Bar Association) for leadership & continuity of commitment to civil equal justice.

★ ATJ Board celebrates its 5th Anniversary.

★ ATJ Page "on-line" on WSBA Website.

★ OAC & Supreme Court publish "Immigrants in Courts" to improve justice system's ability to ensure that persons who, because of their linguistic or cultural backgrounds, are unable to participate fully in their own proceedings, can nonetheless secure their legal rights.

★ EJC (Equal Justice Coalition) sends team to WA, D.C. to urge increased federal funding support for civil legal services for poor & vulnerable people.

June 25-27
Fourth Annual Statewide Access To Justice Conference, Wenatchee,

including draft reports to Conference presented on:
- updated State Plan for coordinated statewide civil equal justice service delivery;
- Public Legal Education Work Group plans & recommendations.

★ WSBA's Special Access To Justice Issue of "Bar News" published

Seattle's Urban Gospel Mission Equal Services team of volunteer lawyers & students began serving poor & homeless people in King County.

★ 4th year of static federal funding forces NJP to plan for reduction in client service.

EQUAL JUSTICE TIMELINE

September 1999

1999

- ★ WSBBA adopts 5-Year Strategic Plan "Raising the Bar" "Goal #7: continue to provide leadership & support to programs & initiatives for the benefit of access to justice..."

★ ATJ Board adopts Revised State Plan for the Delivery of Civil Legal Services to Low Income People in Washington. Revised Plan reaffirms "The Hallmarks" & client service delivery structure, but looks for improvement/change in several areas:

- calls for "Phase II Planning" to enhance integrated local & regional civil justice delivery networks;
- need for evaluation/assessment of statewide intake & referral systems;
- continued progress/upgrading & standardization of technological capacity;
- expanded coordination of training needs assessment & training delivery for the overall statewide civil legal services provider community;
- establishment of a vehicle for effective coordination & collaboration in resource development & fundraising so as to maximize resources & minimize duplication of effort & counterproductive competition;
- updating VALS ("Volunteer Atty Legal Services Action") Plan by establishing targeted statewide volunteer attorney panels, & securing help from Supreme Court w/recruitment efforts; + CLS/NJP make targeted progress in dev't. of access, self-help & prevention mechanisms that better serve the public.

- ★ ATJ Board adopts Revised State Plan for the Delivery of Civil Legal Services to Low Income People in Washington. Revised Plan reaffirms "The Hallmarks" & client service delivery structure, but looks for improvement/change in several areas:
 - calls for "Phase II Planning" to enhance integrated local & regional civil justice delivery networks;
 - need for evaluation/assessment of statewide intake & referral systems;
 - continued progress/upgrading & standardization of technological capacity;
 - expanded coordination of training needs assessment & training delivery for the overall statewide civil legal services provider community;
 - establishment of a vehicle for effective coordination & collaboration in resource development & fundraising so as to maximize resources & minimize duplication of effort & counterproductive competition;
 - updating VALS ("Volunteer Atty Legal Services Action") Plan by establishing targeted statewide volunteer attorney panels, & securing help from Supreme Court w/recruitment efforts; + CLS/NJP make targeted progress in dev't. of access, self-help & prevention mechanisms that better serve the public.

EQUAL JUSTICE TIMELINE

★ WSB passes resolution which reaffirms civil justice crisis + calls upon the Governor, Legislature, Congress & local official to substantially increase state/federal support for civil legal services for vulnerable people.

Governor, Legislature, Congress & local officials
to substantially increase state, federal & local
support for civil legal services for poor
& vulnerable people.

12. Law-Related Services Committee:
help Supreme Ct. define criteria & develop
framework for regulating the practice
non-lawyers in WA.

3. ATT/PLE Media Committee: develop & implement coordinated plan to invigorate, empower & educate media & public about issues pertaining to law, justice system & need for legal services;

4. Resource Development Committee: implement Revised State Plan's Resource Development protocol, act as a resource/facilitator regarding funding issues & initiatives;

5. Unbundled Legal Services Committee: develop rule on unbundled legal services for adoption by the Supreme Court. *

Revised State plan Phase II Local & Regional Implementation: planning to enhance client service delivery networks.

September

CELEBRATION
2000!!

**First-ever Statewide
Joint Conference of
Washington State
Judiciary, State Bar
& Access to Justice
Community, Spokane, WA.**

 Justice Community begins to Coordinate Diversity / Inclusion / Multi-culturalism Efforts @ Celebration 2000.  Support needs for

15
"diagonal 10 600
"vertical 10 600
"cyclic 10 600
"square 10 600
"triangle 10 600
"diamond 10 600
"star 10 600

(Continued...)